

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,  
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

A Dash into Danville.  
Rebel Pickets Driven In.  
Their Arms Captured.

We received a despatch this morning from a correspondent at Lebanon, who informs us that a detachment of eighty men from the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, made a dash upon the rebel pickets in the vicinity of Danville last evening, completely surprising them, the rebels throwing down their arms and retreating into Danville in the greatest disorder.

After gaining valuable information as to the movements and designs of the rebels, the Federals returned to Lebanon this morning.

They learned, among other information picked up during the reconnaissance, that the rebel force in Danville was composed of two thousand five hundred men, including the 1st Georgia regiment.

We infer from the above statement that the rumor as to the rebels having abandoned Danville is incorrect.

**Words of Warning.**—We agree with the Evansville Journal when it asserts that evidences are rapidly accumulating that another guerrilla war will be waged in the Green River country during the coming summer, and that preparations for it have been going on all winter on the part of the rebels, and to which many citizens of Evansville have unthoroughly and unintentionally, no doubt, contributed. A conversation between two citizens of Kentucky was overheard a few days ago, in which it was stated as a matter of fact, that the merchants throughout the Green, River and Cumberland River country have been buying goods more largely than at any former period, and have their stores now packed full, with no particular desire to sell, but are waiting events. Furthermore, the Journal is informed by a gentleman in a position that enables him to speak advisedly, that the Quartermaster who served with the rebel Adam Johnson last season came to Evansville but a week or two ago, and bought \$7,000 worth of goods, which were permitted to go to Kentucky. Indeed more goods have been shipped to Kentucky since the first of January than during the whole of last year. The attempt of a man on Saturday last without a permit to drive out of Evansville with \$700 dollars worth of drugs, purchased there, which were intended for Kentucky, is another evidence of this work of preparation.

This indiscriminate and unlimited permission of goods to be shipped to Kentucky, and this winking at, if not direct complicity in, a contraband trade in articles most essential to the rebels, by business men, will, if not promptly stopped or timely prepared for, be productive of the most direful calamities.

Less than a year ago the Government was warned that there was danger of an attempt on the part of the rebels to transfer the war from the Potomac and Tennessee Rivers to the Ohio borders, but was unheeded. Before the period fixed had expired, the disastrous affair at Richmond, Kentucky, had occurred, and the insolent rebels, flushed with victory, were sweeping over the noble old State of Kentucky, threatening Cincinnati and Louisville. Nothing but the most prompt measures of defence, and for rope-lining and driving out these marauders and this, we will see from a repetition of the scenes of last summer, fraught with far more danger and far greater horror.

**Underground Mail Route.**—The rebels have a grapevine telegraph, not very reliable to be sure, and there is no doubt that there is a regular correspondence between their sympathizers in the interior of one of our states and their armies in Dixie, by means of an underground mail route carried on by female rebels in Kentucky and on through the United States mails. It is well known, for instance, that in Lebanon, Marion county, the rebel women are constantly receiving letters from the border counties through the mails or otherwise and answering them in the same way. This is effected through agents at certain offices on the borders of the State to whom letters are directed enclosing orders to be sent across the lines and remained in the Confederate or delivered as circumstances will allow.

Jas. S. Jenkins, Jr., sworn in as attorney at this bar.

Peter Latty, stealing \$42 50 from J. H. Layton, Discharged.

Goth by Eiler Cochran vs. R. Brotherton and wife. Continued.

The Mt. Sterling Affair.—The Cincinnati Commercial learns from passengers by the Kentucky Central Railroad that a number of Federal soldiers, who were captured by the rebel Col. Clark, had reached Paris. They confirm the intelligence published of the flight and surrender of Mt. Sterling. The courthouse and two squares of buildings, comprising the business portion of the town, were destroyed by fire.

Mr. Ed. H. Samuel, Aid to the Revenue in Covington, has received orders for the third or fourth time this year, to disuse issuing permits for shipment of goods to the interior of Kentucky.

The Buell Court of Inquiry have concluded their labors in Cincinnati and adjourned to Baltimore, for the purpose, it is said, of taking the testimony of General Haleck.

We have heretofore announced that Mr. Francis O'Reilly, a clerk of St. Louis, Mo., in the Quartermaster's Department under Capt. Charles W. Lyman, A. Q. M., fell overboard from the steamer Minnesota, and was drowned at Hickory, Ky., on the evening of February 26th. In this connection, we find the following in the St. Louis papers:

**IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.**  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, [REDACTED] MARSHAL, D. O., March 23, 1863.

The following Articles of War are published for the information of all concerned, and all officers in the military service of the United States, and are to be made known to all persons subject to arrest all persons guilty of their violation without regard to age, sex or condition, and submit proper charges against such offenders, that they may be brought before a court-martial for trial:

"Art. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy of money, wages, stores, or ammunition, or shall kidnap, harbor or protect an enemy, or other death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial."

After the trial is made each person whose name is drawn is to be sent to the designated place of recompence, but before the date of assembling he may furnish, a substitute or may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall direct the sum of twenty dollars per month, which is to be made up by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by proxy or a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, to be deemed guilty, except the rations, &c. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to take the names of all persons subject to be enrolled, and to assign to each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each subject is to proceed to make the enrollment in such manner that each class shall be separated, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July next, and the name of the person, if any person is not over twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to be placed on the list; but if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go on the list, but in that class, of any person liable to be enrolled, he is to be placed on the list, if he is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all. All unmarried persons, whose age is not over twenty, and men under thirty-five are included in the first class, if not exempted by physical disability.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty, from the first day of July next, until the 1st of July, following, and it is to be understood that the services shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States, unless in case of emergency, except when called. Whenever the President shall make a requisition, he is authorized to assign each district the number of men required, and the enrolling board is to make a draft of the required number, and to assign to each class, so that each class shall be separated, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July next, and the name of the person, if any person is not over twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to be placed on the list; but if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go on the list, but in that class, of any person liable to be enrolled, he is to be placed on the list, if he is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all. All unmarried persons, whose age is not over twenty, and men under thirty-five are included in the first class, if not exempted by physical disability.

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The safe was taken to Baltimore on Monday, and received by Captain Williams, the traveling agent of the express company for the Philadelphia district, which he had been sent to the Adams Express office to repair, before the date of assembling he may furnish, a substitute or may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall direct the sum of twenty dollars per month, which is to be made up by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by proxy or a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, to be deemed guilty, except the rations, &c. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to take the names of all persons subject to be enrolled, and to assign to each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORN,  
GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.  
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Local Editor & Reporter.

## UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
**JOSHUA F. BELL,** of Boyle.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.  
**RICHARD T. JACOB,** of Oldham.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.  
**JOHN M. HARLAN,** of Louisville.  
FOR STATE TREASURER.  
**JAMES H. GARRARD,** of Clay.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.  
**THOMAS S. PAGE,** of Franklin.  
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.  
**JAMES A. DAWSON,** of Hart.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLICATION.  
**DANIEL STEVENSON,** of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.  
JAMES GUITHRIE, GEORGE D. PRENTICE,  
JOSHUA F. BELL, RICHARD T. JACOB,  
HAMILTON POPE, JOHN W. BARR,  
RICHARD KNOTT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

As the National Intelligence states that the 9th army corps of the Army of the Potomac, formerly commanded by General Burnside, passed through Baltimore on Tuesday on their way to the West, the information need no longer be withheld that this splendid body of veterans is again under the immediate eye of their beloved old commander, prepared to resist the rebel advance into our State and then to follow their flight into East Tennessee, where Burnside and Roscenes will find the rebels behind their last ditch, and compel their surrender or else crush them beneath the power of their conjoined armies.

If the rebels, who have now invaded our State, are not captured or driven out in such a crippled condition that they can never return it will be a burning disgrace to the Commonwealth. It will not be enough to drive them back a part of the way and then abandon the chase as was done after Kirby Smith and Bragg. The whole State must be cleared, and there should be force enough employed to hold permanently our border counties which have suffered so greatly. These counties, such as Wayne and Clinton, have responded nobly to every call of their country, and have pour'd out their blood in defense of the Union, while their homes, needing their protection, have been overrun by rebel soldiers and guerrillas. Since the enemy left the Bluegrass Region last fall, they have wintered in this quarter of the State, stealing and carrying off everything they could find in the shape of provisions or horses into Tennessee. That cruel injustice has been worked to the loyal citizens of the border counties, which might have been averted if only half the horses they have sent into the Federal army had remained to defend their homes. We know that that part of the State offers no great attraction to the rebels, but it holds the bodies of poor soldiers now battling on other fields, whose homes and families are as dear and precious to them as those of more favored localities are to their more wealthy inhabitants. We insist then that when the rebels are again driven from the Bluegrass Region they shall not be permitted to scatter among the fastnesses of the mountains and remain there to keep the families of the absent brave in continual apprehension; they must be hunted out like beasts of prey and their power to do mischief crushed. We can imagine nothing more disengaging to sensitive men than the position of thousands of our fellow-soldiers, in the early Kentucky regiments, who have been in the Federal service between a year and a half and two years, and in that tedious lapse of time have never seen their families, though they know that rebel marauders are prowling around their dwellings, affrighting their wives and children, and despoiling their substance. Let them, however, be assured that our commanding Generals have it in their power to "draw the iron circle" of the Government's protection around them, and that the rebels will be crushed.

The rebels, who still cling to Lincoln's despotic Administration, and who are conscripted to fight with negroes, must leave this country. You live in a state noted for the chirping of birds, and the singing of David, Dick, Kincade, Morgan, and a host of others, the noblest of the noble, and in a country justly proud of its brave men, fair women, and fertile soil. We now call upon you to rally to the colors and repel the rebels, and be avenged by victory upon a hundred bloody fields.

Rally to a company we are now mustering for Col. Cheatum's regiment.

Those who still cling to Lincoln's despotic Administration, and who are conscripted to fight with negroes, must leave this country. This atmosphere must not be polluted by them.

Young Kentuckians, while you have a chance to form a company of your own, and go with Morgan. Help us to forever hurl back the ruthless invader from the fair fields and beautiful valleys of Wayne. Many new recruits have already enrolled themselves, but we need more.

Twenty-four dollars per month, and twenty-four dollars commutation for clothing, each recruit enlists with us, and we guarantee him a family home.

Underneath the above printed document was written: "Whoever tears this down and is found out, the PENALTY IS DEATH!"

This means that liberty, as Ransom interprets it, signifies the full right to proclaim treason all over the Union, to subvert its Constitution and to defy its law, but to resist the accursed parochials who would strike at the heart of the government is a capital crime, deserving the loss of life. We cannot believe that such transvestit villainy will bring many new voluntary recruits; but the sad evidences are multiplied to us by every refugee from lower Kentucky, that the Confederate conception law is executed there with merciless severity, that compulsory service is demanded at the bayonet's point, and that the rebels are deceiving their dapes when they offer "twenty-four dollars per month," even in worthless rags as pay, while "twenty-five dollars commutation for clothing" is an absurdity in a portion of the State where every necessity of life is exhausted in the hands of the people, having been ruthlessly seized for the uses of the future nobles of the Southern monarchy, and to keep them in food and raiment until their accrued schemes of despotic domination are achieved. This is the entertainment substituted for the holy cause, and the vassals and the肯吉特 of those who are again invading and robbing them.

The position taken by the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, during the last session of the Legislature, was such as to justify the radicals, we presume, in believing that he would vote, if elected Governor of Kentucky, a plank in his platform to accomplish their "military necessity" "down with the negro." Abolition programme—*Low Democ.*

This innuendo would be outrageous, if it were not ridiculous; but it is ridiculous. It is perfectly ridiculous;—as ridiculous as the spite of a school-boy against the rival who has robbed him of his sweethearts. Our neighbor should be more of a man. We are not without hope that he will yet be.

Keep cool, we entreat you, neighbor, and don't let the people see how hard you take the success of Joshua F. Bell. Be quiet. Choke down your feelings. Grate your teeth, if you can't help it, but say nothing spiteful. Come the serene and lofty patriot. You can come it! Put on a smooth face, declare that the resolutions are not in all respects as good as the preamble you had the honor to draw up; and assure that you didn't want and wouldn't have the nomination for the Governorship, but that the secessionists had the upper hand.

The Journal, with lively sagacity, seems to comprehend the whole well-timed maneuver of our Nashville correspondent, and finally stems the rising tide of rebellion referred to by the publication, without nor comment in the "Nashville" paper, in 1860-61, of the speeches of the abolition politicians, and the editorials of the "Daily American" and the "Daily American" of the objects and designs of abolitionism by its own advocates drove the people of Tennessee into rebellion. This fact the writer subsequently recorded in his "Confederate Testimony and Challenges" contradiction written in the Journal then goes on further to show that the course now being pursued by the Nashville Union newspaper is as such to keep alive the rebellion and totally alienate the people of Tennessee from the Government and the Union.

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The lesson contained in the letter of our Nashville correspondent admits indeed of a very important application to affairs in Kentucky; but our neighbor has not exactly caught the application. The lesson teaches not only that the manifestation of abolitionism in Kentucky would serve the rebellion and not the Union, but that the reprobation and endorsement here of articles from abolition newspapers designed falsely to create the impression that the Union party of Kentucky is finitured with the same spirit of rebellion as the Union party of Tennessee, and the success of our neighbor, if his success were possible, would be followed immediately by the rebellion of Kentucky.

We can assure our neighbor that we do "comprehend" the "foolish and well-pull arguments" of our Nashville correspondent, and that we undoubtedly should dread a "similar result" in Kentucky if we thought a similar course would effect the overthrow of the Union party. But we do not think so. We have no fears of it.

The Union party of Kentucky is true; it is firm; it is united; and it will triumph gloriously as it has ever triumphed. If it does not, Kentucky and the national cause will go down with it. This is manifest. There are but two parties in Kentucky, the Union party and the secession party, and the latter certainly would not change its character though it should be headed by a handful of Union recusants, who, whatever their intentions might be, would bear the same relation to the body of the party that a staking-horse bears to the fowler who moves up behind it, or that the "leary screens" of Birnam wood bore to the stealthy hosts of Malcolm and Macbeth. If the Union party of Kentucky does not triumph in August, the secession party, in some one of Procrates shapes, will triumph. This is a plain case. And it is high time that everybody was squarely enrolling in the face.

The Philadelphia American has an article on the "two mistakes" of the rebellion. We think in the end it will find its greatest mistake to have left the commencement of civil war, all the rest having sprung from this,

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.—Copies of the following appeal to Kentuckians are mailed to almost every tree in Wayne county. We give it in full circulation through our columns as it can do no injury. The man or boy who would be incited to treason by such arguments as this Ransom offers would be a fit subject for Dr. Chipkey in the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. What "liberty" would be gain in the Southern army, when it is known that the Confederate leaders are plotting to establish a despotism? To tell Kentuckians that they must fight for their homes and honor when the hands of Ransom and his associates are blackened with the incendiary torch which has burned their homes or red with their blood is the supreme of impudence. Those who cling to the Union, the appeals tell us, must leave the country, and this is the liberty they are invited to enjoy! But the most bold and infamous perversion of the truth is to be found in the call upon Kentuckians to help to hurl back the ruthless invader. The Union armies are not invaders. They were invited to Kentucky to defend their soul from the invasions of Generals Polk and Zollicoffer, and to hurl back the attack of the returning traitors under Buckner, that our atmosphere might not be polluted by their presence. The fair fields and beautiful valleys of the State were the chosen homes of tranquillity, plenty, and security. "In the midst of all this peace, this innocence, and this tranquillity, the destroyer comes—he comes to turn this paradise into a hell;" "the serpent entered its bowers," and the same "poison of ambition" was infused into a "daring and desperate thirst for glory;" an ardor panting for all the storm and bustle and hurricane of life," with which Burr blazed "the beautiful island in the Ohio" when Blennerhassett once made his happy home. And are the men who resisted this infamy to be stigmatized as the principal offenders bringing in this desolating civil war upon our State, while those by whom it was "thus plunged and steeped in misery" are to be eulogized for their truth, their chivalry, and their nobility of nature? To continue the glowing language of Wirt: "Neither the human heart nor the human understanding will bear a perversion so monstrous and absurd, so shocking to the soul, so revolting to reason." But here is that proclamation put forth as if the rebels, who have now invaded our State, are not captured or driven out in such a crippled condition that they can never return it will be a burning disgrace to the Commonwealth. It will not be enough to drive them back a part of the way and then abandon the chase as was done after Kirby Smith and Bragg. The whole State must be cleared, and there should be force enough employed to hold permanently our border counties which have suffered so greatly. These counties, such as Wayne and Clinton, have responded nobly to every call of their country, and have pour'd out their blood in defense of the Union, while their homes, needing their protection, have been overrun by rebel soldiers and guerrillas. Since the enemy left the Bluegrass Region last fall, they have wintered in this quarter of the State, stealing and carrying off everything they could find in the shape of provisions or horses into Tennessee. That cruel injustice has been worked to the loyal citizens of the border counties, which might have been averted if only half the horses they have sent into the Federal army had remained to defend their homes. We know that that part of the State offers no great attraction to the rebels, but it holds the bodies of poor soldiers now battling on other fields, whose homes and families are as dear and precious to them as those of more favored localities are to their more wealthy inhabitants. We insist then that when the rebels are again driven from the Bluegrass Region they shall not be permitted to scatter among the fastnesses of the mountains and remain there to keep the families of the absent brave in continual apprehension; they must be hunted out like beasts of prey and their power to do mischief crushed. We can imagine nothing more disengaging to sensitive men than the position of thousands of our fellow-soldiers, in the early Kentucky regiments, who have been in the Federal service between a year and a half and two years, and in that tedious lapse of time have never seen their families, though they know that rebel marauders are prowling around their dwellings, affrighting their wives and children, and despoiling their substance. Let them, however, be assured that our commanding Generals have it in their power to "draw the iron circle" of the Government's protection around them, and that the rebels will be crushed.

The man or boy who would be incited to treason by such arguments as this Ransom offers would be a fit subject for Dr. Chipkey in the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. What "liberty" would be gain in the Southern army, when it is known that the Confederate leaders are plotting to establish a despotism? To tell Kentuckians that they must fight for their homes and honor when the hands of Ransom and his associates are blackened with the incendiary torch which has burned their homes or red with their blood is the supreme of impudence. Those who cling to the Union, the appeals tell us, must leave the country, and this is the liberty they are invited to enjoy!

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 3 A. M.

#### The Rebel Raid.

We have conflicting reports from Danville as to the movement of both the Federals and rebels in that vicinity. A despatch was received at headquarters in this city at noon yesterday conveying the intelligence that a detachment from the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry had captured the arms of the rebel pickets near Danville and driven the pickets back into the town. This information was received after the Federal cavalry had returned to Lebanon yesterday morning.

It was inferred that, if our troops had driven the rebel pickets into Danville and then retired, the rebels yet held possession of the place. We have positive information from Lexington, however, that the rebels have retreated from Danville, and that the Federal troops had recrossed Dick river, near Camp Dick Robinson, and had gone in pursuit of the retreating rebels.

When the rebels made their first advance upon Danville, the Federal forces had withdrawn across the river, leaving Dick river at Camp Dick Robinson, and burning the large wooden bridge over that stream. As it would require but a day or two to rebuild the bridge, and as the Federal troops are now said to be west of that stream, in pursuit of the rebels, we presume the bridge has been rebuilt.

UNION DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN THE FOURTH WARD.—At a meeting of the voters of the Fourth Ward, held at Apollo Hall last evening, Mr. E. D. Tyler was called to the chair and Mr. Samuel T. Poinier appointed secretary. The chair having stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the City Convention, to be held to-day, Mr. H. McDowell moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to select delegates to represent the Ward in the Convention. Mr. Wm. Kase thought that it would be well to see if the meeting decide to send delegates to the Convention by taking a vote thereon before appointing the committee. The question being put, the meeting, by a large majority, decided to appoint delegates.

Mr. John Williams then offered the following resolution, which was negatived:

Resolved, That the Fourth Ward, by a plurality of votes, in its opinion, should...

Mr. McDowell's motion was then carried, and the chair appointed Mr. McDowell, A. R. Hamilton, and H. Hart a committee to select names for delegates and report the following day. Thomas Smith, A. B. Sample, Wm. Morris, M. G. Green, J. Smith, G. A. Hall, E. D. Tyler, and S. T. Poinier. The nominations were unanimously confirmed. The delegates were instructed to represent the Ward in the next Congressional Convention.

Mr. E. D. Tyler, who was nominated for School Trustee at a previous meeting of the Ward, very gracefully declined the honor which had been conferred upon him, and nominated Mr. Wm. E. Robinson as a candidate in his stead. Mr. Tyler's resignation was received, and Mr. W. E. Robinson was unanimously nominated.

On motion of Mr. H. M. McDowell, the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That we wish to put our staid citizens, and especially our legislators, on their guard. We have heard that some "French lady" about to commit depredations in the valley of the hills before us," is variously called "the beauties Isabella, Ophelia" or "the charming Cubans." She sometimes appears "upon the stage," and when she performed recently at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Mrs. Garrettson, the fair manageress of that temple of Melipone and Terpsichore, had given the thrill of every shade of ladies and gentlemen in New York, Baltimore, and dark bright eyes, to all who were present.

Mr. W. H. Wright, who resides near Cullerton's Station, twelve miles from Covington, was run over and killed by a freight train on the Kentucky Central Railroad on Wednesday night. It is supposed that the unfortunate man had fallen asleep on the track, as no one on the train saw him, and his body was not discovered until the following morning. His head was cut entirely off. Deceased was unmarried, and had the reputation of being a sober man.

PROMOTED.—Captain Wickliffe Cooper, who entered the service as a private in the 20th Kentucky, Col. Bruce, and had served with energy and distinction throughout the war, has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry. He has for some time past been engaged in the construction of fortifications, and will probably be retained for the present in that service.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Marriage licenses were issued to the following persons by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, during the week ending Friday, March 27, 1863:

Wm. Denison to Catherine Steffan. Henry Bendorff to Anna Schindler. H. W. Newton to Mrs. E. O. Irving. W. H. Wright to Mrs. John Peter to Jeanette Mueller. George C. Smith to Susan M. Shively. Michael Lundy to Julia Needham. D. M. Clark to Elizabeth Grunewald. W. S. Moore to Mary J. Jones.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following soldiers have died in general hospitals in this city during the week ending on Friday, March 27.

March 21—Aaron Shaner, co. D, 4th Tom. Jas Seely, co. B, 3rd Mich.

March 22—John F. Geist, 5th Wis. Battery.

March 23—Alex. Anderson, co. B, 23d Wis., David C. George, co. H, 3rd Ind.

March 24—Thos. G. Frazer, co. 1st East Tenn.

March 25—K. B. Threlkell, recl. prisoner.

March 26—Henry Farrett, co. B, 19th Ohio.

March 27—W. H. Hayes, co. G, 5th Ind.

March 28—W. H. Hayes, co. G, 5th Ind.

March 29—John H. Price. The meeting adjourned.

THIRD WARD DELEGATES TO THE CITY CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Union men of the Third Ward, held last evening at Apollo Hall, Mr. A. J. Ballard was called to the Chair and Mr. John Jefferson was appointed Secretary. The following citizens were appointed delegates to the City Convention, which will meet this afternoon: A. J. Ballard, L. B. Green, J. S. Hubbard, C. G. Smith, W. F. Wood, A. S. Woodruff, E. Stout, and D. W. Henderson.

Mr. Thos. P. Hughes was nominated for Councilman in place of E. V. Bartlett, deceased.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Ezekiel Magrudy, a deputy clerk of the Bullitt county court, lost his life yesterday at Shepherdsville. He was endeavoring to get a dog off the railroad train, when in motion, but slipping fell beneath the cars, and had both legs and one arm cut from his body, causing immediate death. The disaster produced a profound sensation of grief, for the young man was of great promise and a universal favorite.

OUR TOWNSMEN.—Our St. Louis, who died in "varieties," showed us a hen's egg, laid by them, the size of a thumbnail, and with a cross breed of Spanish and common duck. While they passed out of existence, we may be an emigrant, we know not what the spells, witchcraft, and incantation she may use; she may prove the same inexplicable influences on our home visitors as she did on "the assembled wisdom of the nation" in Washington, and we must take good care that she does not influence the "perfectly inexplicable" course of our neighbor of the Democrat.

CALIFORNIA THREATENED.—The passengers by the steamer Mariana which arrived at Cincinnati from the Kanawha river state that while they passed out of existence, we may be an emigrant, we know not what the spells, witchcraft, and incantation she may use; she may prove the same inexplicable influences on our home visitors as she did on "the assembled wisdom of the nation" in Washington, and we must take good care that she does not influence the "perfectly inexplicable" course of our neighbor of the Democrat.

WOOD'S MATINEE.—The locomotive which was thrown from the track on the Louisville and Frankfort and Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, two miles beyond Frankfort, a few days ago, which has since served as a serious obstruction to the passage of trains, was placed on the track and removed yesterday. The train arrived from Lexington last evening at the regular hour.

During the temporary withdrawal of the mailboats in the service of the Government on the Lower Ohio, Col. Markland, the efficient agent of the Post-office Department, has made arrangements for the regular transmission of all postal matters between here and Evansville and Cairo.

THE MORIS MINSTRELS.—The Saturday Matinee.—The lovers of amusement will never tire—certainly they will never tire of Morris minstrelsy. The announcement of the grand matinee at half-past two o'clock this afternoon at Masonic Temple will delight the little people and gratify the older ones. The usual entertainment will be given to-night.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The Seven Sisters will be repeated to-night, and those who wish to see it, as it has been performed thirteen fourteen times, must take this opportunity.

To be open at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M., same day.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor, Mayor's Office, March 27th, 1863.—met dt.

NEW DRY GOODS.

The newest and most desirable stock of ladies' dress goods for the Spring and Summer, and the best dressed stock of men's goods are to be found at G. T. Babbitt's corner of Fourth and Market sts.

A CHANGE FOR ALL.—Col. A. J. Alexander to enlist one company more of picked men for the Thirty-third Kentucky Mounted Infantry, to be raised for three years.

Persons connected with the office, officers of the army, and citizens, will please call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. The offer will therefore be closed on Sunday.

To be open at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M., same day.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor, Mayor's Office, March 27th, 1863.—met dt.

HILL'S GOLD FIRM MANUFACTORY.—Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c., and split any hand Gold Reponed for 50c. Pens sent safely by mail.

2000 fine 60 cents (cash) per dovt. for orders 14 months fine.

N. B.—Stencl Brants end as usual.

R. C. HILL, 407 Main street, below Fourth.

220 dt.

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